

ERROR CAUSED BIG LOSS TO BRITISH IN VICTORY

The British division became involved with a portion of the Twenty-fifth Brigade, fighting to the north, out of the proper direction of our advance. An orchard held by the enemy north of Neuve Chapelle, which was the cause of our advance toward the Aisne River, was not taken because of this error.

"Our further advance did not commence before 3.30 P. M. The Twenty-fifth Brigade was able to form up in the open on the left without a shot being fired at it, thus showing that at that time the enemy's resistance had been paralyzed. The Brigade pushed forward in the direction of the Moulin du Pretre, and at first made good progress, but was subsequently held up by machine gun fire from the houses in line with the German entrenchments. The Twenty-fourth Brigade, which had been directed against the Moulin du Pretre, was also held up by machine gun fire from houses and trenches at the junction of the road.

Six hundred yards northwest of the Moulin du Pretre, the Twenty-fifth Brigade, on the right of the Twenty-fourth, was also held up by machine gun fire from the houses in line with the German entrenchments. The Twenty-fourth Brigade, which had been directed against the Moulin du Pretre, was also held up by machine gun fire from houses and trenches at the junction of the road.

"While our artillery fire was brought to bear upon this point, Gen. Sir Douglas Haig directed the First Corps to search one of the German positions. The First Brigade to support the troops supporting the bridge. Three battalions were sent to Richbourg-St. Vaast. Darkness was coming on, and the enemy's machine gun fire was so intense that no further progress could be made.

"The First Corps attacked in the morning from Givenchy simultaneously with the attack against Neuve Chapelle. As the enemy's machine gun fire was so intense that no further progress could be made, the troops held fast along the German front.

"On March 11 the attack was renewed by the Fourth Corps and also the Indian Corps, but it was seen that further advance would be difficult. The Indian Corps had dealt with various houses and well defended localities which held up the troops along the entire front. Efforts were made to direct our artillery against the enemy's positions, but owing to the weather and the fact that nearly all the telephone communications had been cut it was impossible to do so with accuracy. When our troops were pressing forward, occupied a house here and there it was not possible to stop our artillery and our troops had to be withdrawn.

"On the 12th the same unfavorable weather conditions prevailed and hampered our artillery, although the Fourth Corps and also the Indian Corps gallantly attacked the enemy's positions. They were unable, however, to maintain themselves there.

Violent Attacks.

"The operations of this day were chiefly remarkable for violent counter attacks supported by artillery delivered by the Germans, and for the ease with which these attacks were repulsed.

"As most of the objects for which these operations were undertaken had been obtained I directed Gen. Sir Douglas Haig to direct the First Corps to hold and consolidate the ground which he had gained and to suspend further offensive operations for the present.

"In spite of the heavy casualties incurred between the 10th and the 15th of March," says Gen. French in concluding this part of the report, "the successes in the fighting and the ground made good in a few days. The conclusion of the battle the general health of the army was excellent and no reinforcements had been reported of the foot trouble which appeared to be threatening in January.

"Sir John French devotes part of his report to a high tribute paid to the Canadian troops.

"On the 15th of February," he says, "the Canadian division began to arrive. I inspected the division, which was un-



Gen. Sir Douglas Haig.

der the command of Lieut.-Gen. E. A. H. Anderson. They presented a splendid and most soldierly appearance, hard and fit with a fine physique. I judged that they were well trained and quite able to take their place in the line of battle, and since then they have been thoroughly justified the good opinion I then formed of it.

"The troops of the Canadian division were first attached for a few days to the First Brigade, and then to the Third Corps under Lieut.-Gen. Sir William Pulteney, who gave me such an excellent report of their efficiency that I was enabled to employ them in the trenches early in March.

"During the battle at Neuve Chapelle they took part in the line allotted to the first army, and although they were not actually engaged in the main attack they rendered valuable help by keeping the enemy actively employed at the front of their trenches.

"All soldiers of Canada serving in the army under my command have so far splendidly upheld the traditions of the empire and will, I feel sure, prove to be a great source of additional strength to the forces of this country.

"The Prince of Wales, who was the bearer of despatches during the battle, acted as a member of the General Staff and served as liaison officer. The Prince did duty for a time in the trenches early in March.

"Princess Patricia's Regiment received special praise from Sir John French for its action in the fighting at St. Eloi on March 14, where, though at first overwhelmed, it behaved gallantly in counter attacks.

"The British commander also praises the French Flying Corps, which he says was charged with the special duty of hampering the enemy's movements. The aviators destroyed the wireless installation at Lille, extensively damaged the railways and set the enemy's headquarters ablaze.

"In concluding his report Sir John French says that the enemy left thousands of prisoners, and that the British had gained and consolidated the ground which he had gained and to suspend further offensive operations for the present.

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ZEPPELIN RADRS NORTH ENGLAND

Continued from First Page

on fire. The fire was quickly extinguished. The Zeppelin then turned south and after passing over Killingworth dropped two bombs on Benton. They fell into a field which is frequently used by soldiers who are learning to make trenches. Some men were engaged at that work when the bombs were dropped. A bicycle was struck and a passerby was slightly injured.

From there the Zeppelin passed to Willend, where a bomb was dropped and four small fires started. A fire brigade was able to put them out with hand chemical extinguishers. One bomb smashed through a house roof and broke in the ceiling, which fell on a woman inside, who, however, was not injured. Another fell on a sleeping car in a railroad yard. The resulting blaze was quickly extinguished and traffic was held up only a few minutes.

The raider then flew over the river and was seen to proceed to sea from South Shields. When the Zeppelin was first sighted at Blyth information of its approach was telephoned all surrounding districts and lights were extinguished everywhere and tramcars were stopped. There was no panic, and at about 11 o'clock it was announced that the Zeppelin had been seen making slight gains in the wood of Mortmarn. The French captured a number of prisoners and one 37 centimeter gun.

The German statement of operations on the western front tells of the repulse of the French attacks at various points. It mentions that in an attack northwest of Verdun the French used a mine developing yellowish smoke and asphyxiating gases.

Announcement was made that beer has not been forbidden to the British soldiers and it was taken to indicate that the British Cabinet will do nothing decisive with regard to the note. The Hun, Sir Francis, under Secretary for Foreign Affairs, conveying the announcement that Germany has asked the United States Ambassador to investigate the treatment of imprisoned submarine crews, said that England will be satisfied if it is found that her imprisoned officers are as well treated as the German undersea men.

The official "eyewitness" with the British army sends a long narrative by Sir John French of the battle of Neuve Chapelle. It contains the assertion that if the orders of the commander of the British First Army had been carried out at once the heavy guns of the English would have been avoided.

"The raider passed away very quickly, but while it stayed the people of Willend looked to the streets, which were crowded with soldiers and children. There was the greatest excitement. All lights in the neighborhood had been extinguished.

At the Chronicle's correspondent at Hull telegraphs that a Zeppelin was seen over Sunk Island, at the mouth of the Humber, late in the evening. No official confirmation of any aerial craft in the locality of Hull has been received.

The bombs seem to have been dropped in a haphazard fashion and the course taken was most erratic. The Cambridge, Chorlton, Bedford, Haulford, Dinnington and Seaton are coal centers.

The full amount of the damage cannot be estimated at this time. The loss is nothing to indicate, however, that it was extensive. A late telegram from South Shields says three bombs were dropped at Willend, one fell on the railway tracks, and another on a house roof. It penetrated the roof and fell into a room where a woman was bathing a baby. Neither was seriously injured.

Another bomb fell into the Tyne. The behavior of the people was remarkable for calmness and cheerfulness. The streets were crowded with men and women who seemed to regard the Zeppelin as a joke. The Zeppelin was over the land about twenty-five minutes.

The police at Newbigin say that a Zeppelin passed over that town without dropping any bombs. It dropped one three miles away, however, the result of which is not known. It is generally believed here that the raider lost their bearings, mistook the coast for the sea, and they would not have passed over the coast far to the north of Newbigin, thus giving the police plenty of time in which to observe the Zeppelin.

It seems that when they reached Tyne-side the lights had been extinguished, so that the raider was confused and did not know where to drop its bombs. It is not known whether Newcastle saw the fact of her escape to the darkness or to the alms of the desire to avoid it.

GREAT NAVAL CENTRE.

Newcastle Chief Objective of German Main Airship Raid.

All the towns attacked are in the county of Northumberland and are either on the coast of the North Sea or a very few miles inland. Most important of all is Newcastle-upon-Tyne, on the left bank of the Tyne River, eight miles from its mouth. Both banks of the Tyne, for ten miles from its mouth, are lined with quays and docks.

Newcastle is the centre of an extensive shipbuilding industry. Particularly since the start of the present war the building of men-of-war has been carried on there on a large scale. It is also one of the chief coal shipping ports of England and is the seat of immense locomotive and engineering works. The fine church of St. Nicholas, used also as a cathedral, the Guildhall and the handsome Moorhall are the city's chief architectural attractions. Only the keep of a once imposing eleventh century castle now remains. The population of Newcastle is about 225,000.

Wallend, four miles north-northeast of Newcastle, with a population of 21,000, has larger rolling mills. The Wallend Engineering Company has built the engines for many British warships. Four miles further on is Crumlington, in the immediate neighborhood of productive coal mines.

Blyth, eleven miles north-northeast of Newcastle, is a seaport town of nearly 10,000. Seatonburn is a hamlet.

GERMANS EAT STRAW TARTS.

But Straw Bread Isn't Very Nourishing, Inventor Admits.

Berlin, via London, April 11.—Straw bread tastes all right when properly prepared, but it is not very nourishing, according to the admission of Dr. Pfriem, the inventor of the new food which may aid the country in conserving its supply.

In the Berlin Medical Association last night, where tarts made of straw were passed around. The audience enjoyed the tarts, but Dr. Pfriem will continue his experiments, hoping to substitute straw for potato meal.

REPULSE TEUTONS' ATTACK NEAR UZOK, AND PRESS FORWARD IN COUNTER CHARGE—ANOTHER FORCE REPORTED TWELVE MILES ACROSS HUNGARIAN LINE.

Continued from First Page

Repulse Teutons' Attack Near Uzok, and Press Forward in Counter Charge—Another Force Reported Twelve Miles Across Hungarian Line.

SUMMARY OF THE WAR NEWS.

The Russians in the Carpathians drove the Austrians back in the Mezo-Laboros district and now hold every important height of the East Beskida. They also got within three miles of Uzok Pass, the last stand of the Austrians and Germans in the Carpathian system.

After weeks of inactivity a German Zeppelin flew to the English coast, dropping bombs at Blyth and other points. The details have not yet been received, but it is known that eight bombs were dropped at Blyth. There was little loss of life and only slight damage done. The object was the destruction of the naval base at Newcastle and the coal yards near by.

Attacks and counter attacks occurred along the greater length of the western battle front at Berry-au-Bac, in the Champagne district and Les Eparges, the French making slight gains. In the wood of Mortmarn the French captured a number of prisoners and one 37 centimeter gun.

The German statement of operations on the western front tells of the repulse of the French attacks at various points. It mentions that in an attack northwest of Verdun the French used a mine developing yellowish smoke and asphyxiating gases.

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RUSSIANS ADVANCE CLOSE TO UZOK PASS

Also Drive Teutons From Heights In East Beskida.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun. LONDON, April 11.—Heavy reinforcements, directed by officers of the German General Staff and perhaps the Kaiser himself, have not been able to stay the apparently irresistible advance of the Russians through the Carpathians into Hungary.

From Bartfeld in Hungary to Stryl in Galicia, a distance of 115 miles, the Russians now hold the main double ridge of the mountains with the exception of Uzok Pass, and they are now within three miles of that off-mountain defile.

In the systematic drive being made the Russian troops are now within three miles of the German and Austrian line in the East Beskida range near Mezo-Laboros, and after twelve hours of fighting they have taken the last of the mountain body of the Teutons toward Rostok. The Austro-Germans, confronted by the Russians in an impregnable position, were forced south and west. It is asserted that the Russian advance is now being checked by the Hungarians in this section of the battle line.

At the same time the Austrians and Germans were driven back. The Russian advance was a violent attack on the Russians near Verecke, which was repulsed. Immediately thereafter the Russians in a counter attack won a position on the right bank of the river, and the Russian body of the Teutons toward Rostok. The Austro-Germans, confronted by the Russians in an impregnable position, were forced south and west. It is asserted that the Russian advance is now being checked by the Hungarians in this section of the battle line.

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FRENCH PROGRESS NEAR BERRY-AU-BAC

Continued from First Page

Lose One Trench to Germans After Capturing It, but Hold Another.

GAINS IN CHAMPAGNE

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun. PARIS, April 11.—Heavy fighting has occurred on several points of the line within the last twenty-four hours, notably near Berry-au-Bac, southwest of Neufchatel, and in the St. Mihiel sector.

In the district of Berry-au-Bac, where the French are forcing the enemy back gradually toward Neufchatel, the French met with temporary success, then lost the trench they had occupied and finally won another in the same neighborhood.

The Germans are making desperate efforts to stop the French movement against the St. Mihiel wedge, which threatens to cut off the troops in that sector from their base at Metz. A counter attack was organized by them from Combreles last night directed against the French lines at Les Eparges, but it was frustrated by the French guns.

Further French advances are reported in the Ailly and Mortmarn woods. In both cases the Germans made counter attacks, but failed to recover the lost positions.

The following official communiqué was issued to-day:

Near Berry-au-Bac, we captured yesterday a trench of the German front, which the enemy retook during the night. We have, however, been able to occupy a new trench in the immediate neighborhood.

Perthes, in the region of the Ailly, a detachment of German infantry attempted to deluge from its trenches and was stopped by our fire.

At Les Eparges a counter attack enabled the enemy to deluge yesterday evening from Combreles, but he was immediately stopped by our artillery.

In the Ailly wood we have extended our front and repulsed a counter attack.

In the Mortmarn wood we have made further progress west of our line and repulsed two counter attacks. A number of prisoners, a 37 centimeter gun and a great quantity of munitions and ammunition were captured by us.

The afternoon communiqué was devoted chiefly to the activities of German aircraft. It said:

Generally speaking, we maintained along our front throughout April 11 (Tuesday).

A Zeppelin airship threw bombs on Baulieu in the department of the Meuse, near the German frontier. Its objective was our aviation ground, but this was not hit. Three civilians were killed.

Two German aeroplanes were forced to come to the ground at Ailly. One near Braine and the other near Lupuville. In both cases the aviators were taken prisoners.

A third German flying machine, winged by the fire of our batteries, fell near Omes, north of Verdun, 600 yards from our lines. One of the aviators was hit by a bullet.

U. S. SHELLS USED?

Germans Have American Made Ammunition, Say British.

LONDON, April 11.—The mummings in England in regard to the losses at Neuve Chapelle, says a despatch from British headquarters in France are hardly justified in view of the advances gained. It is explained that if the British forces had not made advances there the German forces would have been left in positions so much more advantageous that they ultimately would have inflicted even greater casualties upon the British troops.

The Germans are now using, in some instances, American made shells. Fragments of these shells have been picked up within the British lines. The shells are of the 158 mm. S. A. type. It cannot be determined whether these are old shells or were newly acquired.

It seems to be fairly established now that the British aim is to force the superior to the Germans. The German aeroplanes are appearing with less and less frequency, and when they do venture toward the English lines their maneuvers are far less bold than it was at first.

Spring weather is prevailing along the entire British front and the men are in the best of condition, somewhat "over-jam-fell," they say.

Officers of leading shell factories in New York and Brooklyn said last night that the firm of S. A. & Co. is not known here. A despatch from Washington stated that ordnance experts of the War Department asserted that Germany never bought shells from American manufacturers before the present war, and since the war so far as they know.

REBUILDING RHINE FORT.

Military Works at Istein Being Reconstructed.

PARIS, April 11.—The formidable fortress at Istein, five miles from Bied, Saxony, on the Rhine, is being reconstructed by the military authorities, says a despatch from Basel to-day. The interior barracks have been entirely pulled down and underground barracks are being built.

The river is being dammed so that when certain sluice gates are closed wide areas of the surrounding country can be flooded.

QUOTES HERR BALLIN ON WAR.

Placing Blame on Russia.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun. LONDON, April 11.—The Times makes an interesting revelation this morning with reference to the accusation of Herr Ballin, director of the Hamburg-American Line, that Sir Edward Grey, the British Foreign Secretary, is responsible for the war. It recalls a letter, printed prominently but anonymously in the Times on August 12, in which the writer, saying that he was speaking in the name of the Kaiser, said:

"Russia alone is forcing war on Europe. Russia alone must carry the full weight and responsibility."

The Times now reveals the fact that the writer was Herr Ballin and adds: "We leave Herr Ballin and his imperial friend to reconcile their statements of August and April."

GREEN STRIPE SCOTCH

Appeals at Once to Every Lover of Fine Whisky

ANDREW USHER & CO., Edinburgh

BRYAN DISPUTES BERNSTORFF'S DATES

Continued from First Page

Secretary Says He Didn't Get Neutrality Protest Until April 5.

RESTS WITH WILSON NOW

WASHINGTON, April 11.—The State Department is awaiting instructions from President Wilson as to what shall be done in the case of the recent communication of Ambassador Bernstorff, containing criticisms of the Administration's neutrality policy which are regarded as highly objectionable. The entire matter has been taken in charge by the president, so far as the Department is concerned the situation is in statu quo.

The interview given out by Ambassador Bernstorff in New York last night has not helped the situation. The Ambassador was also quoted as saying that the note was delivered to the State Department April 2. Secretary Bryan said to-day the memorandum was delivered April 3 and that the final translation reached Mr. Lansing, who brought it to Mr. Bryan's office just as the latter was leaving for Asheville. He never read the text of it until he saw the morning papers of Monday after the embassy had made it public.

Officials admit that if the Government chooses to do so it might accept the Ambassador's statement in a newspaper as evidence of the fact that the memorandum was presented on instructions from Berlin. It was pointed out, though, that it is not customary for governments to depend upon newspaper interviews for their knowledge of such a matter. Whether the President will accept the Ambassador's statement as evidence of the fact that the memorandum was presented on instructions from Berlin is not known.

There are those who believe that the President is under no obligation to give any excuse for a grievance against the United States, and that the Ambassador's degree of objectivity is of no consequence. The statements attributed to the Ambassador in regard to the publication of the memorandum in a newspaper are regarded as giving a correct impression of the situation. It is pointed out that arrangements for the publication of official correspondence between the United States and Germany are being made by the State Department in the matter.

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